

spent for prevention and the economic wastage entailed by this disease, and the discussion here is unusually full and frank. In discussing hospitals and sanatoria the analysis is conservative and reasonable. The discussion as a rule steers clear of any question of detail in the treatment of the individual patient and adheres faithfully to the main theme of community problems. There is a chapter on tuberculosis and the nurse (by Miss Billings), and an excellent one on the careless and incorrigible consumptive.

This book should be of interest to physician and layman alike, to the teacher in the public school and to the employer of industrial labor. There is much information contained in its relatively few pages.

R. G. T.

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**THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.** By A. A. STEVENS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Applied Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Pp. 1106; 35 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1922.

THE appearance of a new text-book on medicine would naturally make one think that the subject of "medicine" would be presented in a form somewhat different from that followed without exception by all medical text-books. One would anticipate, as an excuse for bringing out a new work, that at least it would be a book which did not follow the regular form instituted years ago but which would present the subject-matter in a modern manner. On the contrary, the reviewer was doomed to disappointment when he went over the book. The usual structure was followed throughout. Thus the first section dealt with infectious diseases, the next with the intoxications and so, on terminating with the diseases of the nervous system. The diseases in themselves are under the accustomed and expected subheads: Definition, Etiology, Morbid Anatomy, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Treatment. It is difficult to understand just why there should be any particular demand for a book such as this which in no way differs from the usual medical text-book type and of which numerous examples exist. When the reviewer picked up the book he hoped that on account of the long and extensive clinical experience of the author perhaps the subject-matter would be presented as a Mackenzie might present it, with much attention paid to the development of symptoms to the functional disturbances that arise secondarily to disease and to the other similar expressions of bodily disorders upon which much stress is now being laid; but such was not the case. Favorable comment on the book would include the statement that it is up to date. Recently described diseases have been reported and an epitome

at least has been presented of the newer studies of diseases with which we have been acquainted for many years. Unfortunately the references are incomplete and would be valueless unless the prospective seeker for more complete information would go to a considerable amount of trouble to get the correct references. Large numbers of prescriptions are also given. Here it is a question if these are of any real value. In only exceptional cases would the same ingredients and exact proportions in which the prescription is written by an author be given to the expectant patient.

**ORGANS OF INTERNAL SECRETION.** By IVO GEIKIE COBB, M.D., M.R.C.S., Neurologist, Ministry of Pensions. Third edition. Pp. 352. New York: William Wood & Co., 1921.

THE third edition of Cobb's treatise on the glands of internal secretion is somewhat altered from that of the previous edition by the addition of three new chapters; the bulk of the text, however, remains the same. In going over this book one is struck with the lack of critical study, the general tendency to draw conclusions from insufficient data and the absence of clinical control. The first portion of the book is rational and well presented, but of the latter part of the book the same cannot be said. It seems a pity to recommend to the practitioner, and this book is dedicated to the general practitioner, the idea that "machine-gun" polyglandular preparations should be given for so many and so diverse conditions.

J. H. M., JR.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK INFANT.** By LANGLEY PORTER, M.D., Professor of Clinical Pediatrics in the University of California Medical School and WILLIAM E. CARTER, M.D., Assistant in Pediatrics and Chief of Out-Patient Department in the University of California Medical School. Pp. 654; 54 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1922.

THIS book is unique in that it deals exclusively with the peculiarities of disease as it occurs in infants. In the first part of the volume symptoms are discussed. There are ten chapters here dealing with such symptoms as vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, hemorrhage, fever, pain, etc. Treatment is also mentioned in these chapters. In part two, various diseases are taken up in an orderly manner. Thus one finds under the different headings and in separate chapters diseases of the respiratory tract, diseases of the digestive tract and diseases of the heart and circulation. Also in this section there are chapters on diseases of